

## **OMI Aerosol Products Preliminary Evaluation**

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#### **OMI Aerosol Products**

Spatial Resolution: 13X24 km

- UV Aerosol Index : Qualitative Indicator of absorbing aerosols

$$AI = 100 \log \left[ \frac{(I_{360})_{meas}}{(I_{360}(R_{sfc})_{calc})} \right]$$

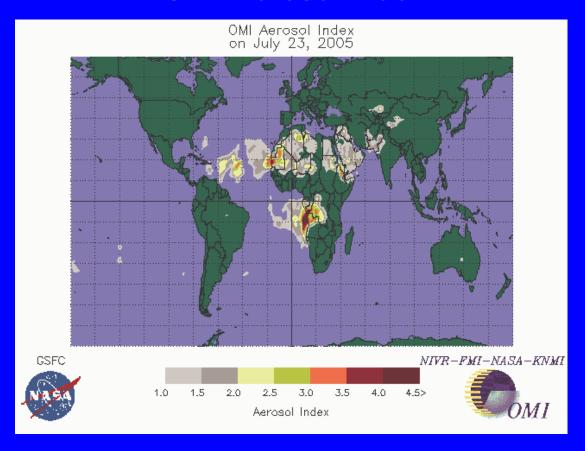
Product Status: Publicly released

Quantitative parameters (388, 500 nm):

- -Aerosol Extinction Optical Depth,  $\tau_{ext}$
- -Aerosol Single Scattering Albedo,  $\omega_0$
- -Aerosol Absorption Optical Depth,  $\tau_{abs} = \tau_{ext}(1-\omega_0)$

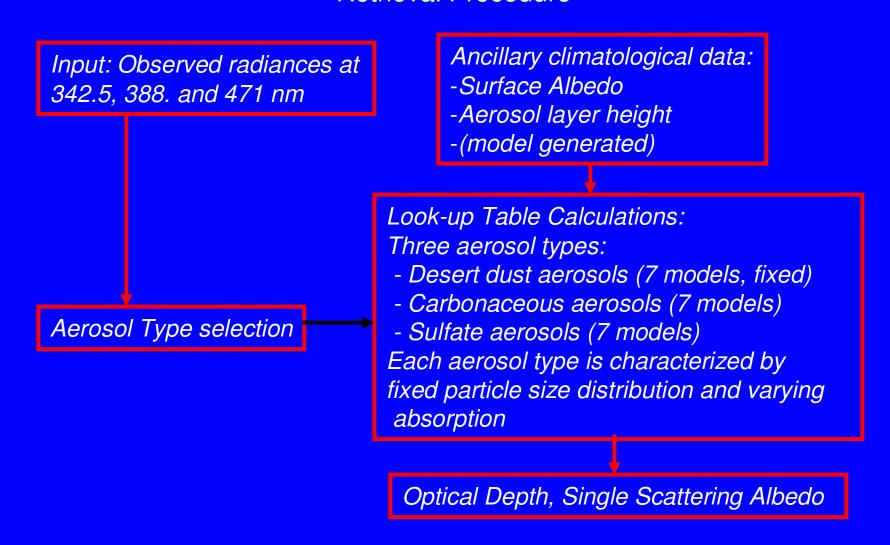
Product Status: Provisional release October-2005

#### **OMI Aerosol Index**

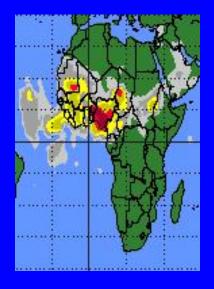


- -By-product of Total Ozone Algorithm (OMTO3)
- -Uses 331 and 360nm (extends the 20-year TOMS record)
- -Sensitive to mineral dust and elevated carbonaceous aerosols
- -Detects UV-absorbing aerosols over ice, snow, clouds

### Optical Depth and Single Scattering Albedo Retrieval Procedure

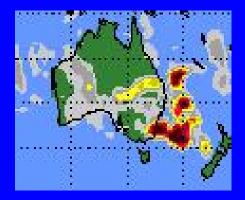


#### **Aerosol Type Selection**

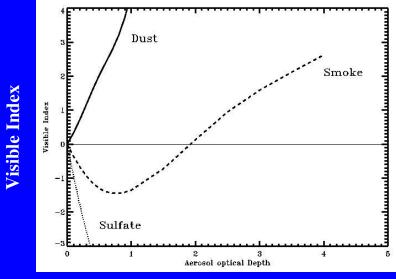


Near UV observations separate absorbing aerosols (smoke, mineral dust, volcanic ash) from other non-absorbing aerosol types

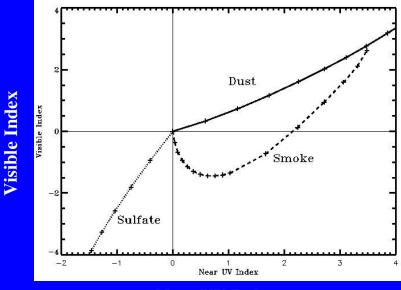
Near UV observations only cannot be used to differentiate between absorbing aerosol types



#### Combined use of UV and visible observations for aerosol type identification



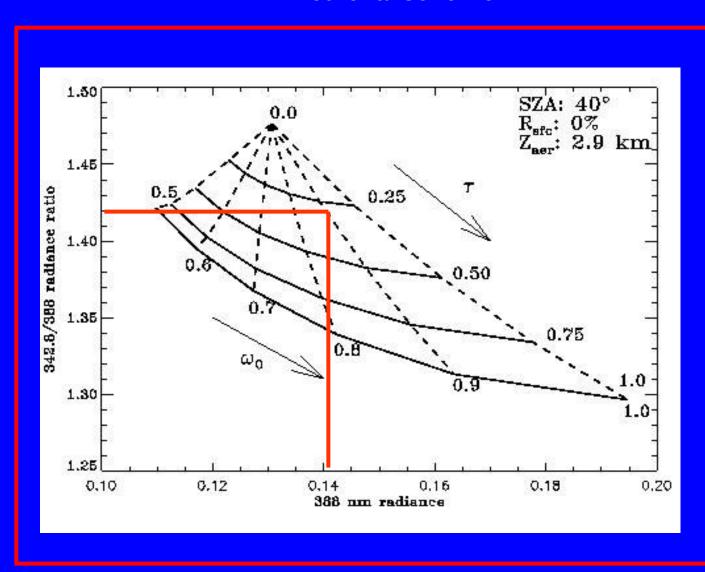
Aerosol optical depth



**Near UV Index** 

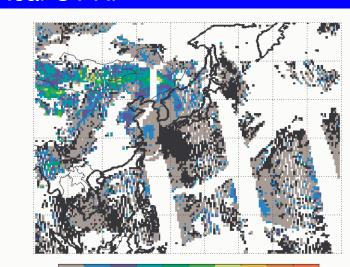
#### Aerosol optical thickness and single scattering albedo

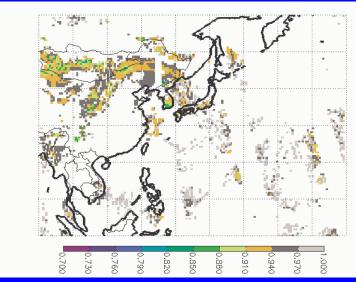
Retrieval scheme



#### Sample Retrieval, April 5, 2005

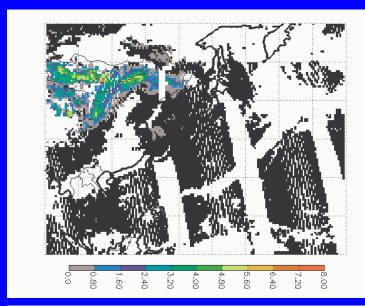


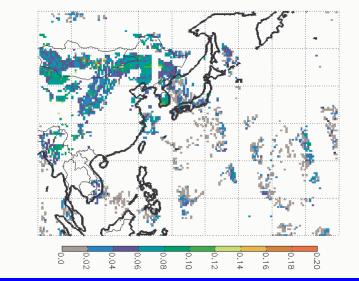




Single Scattering Albedo

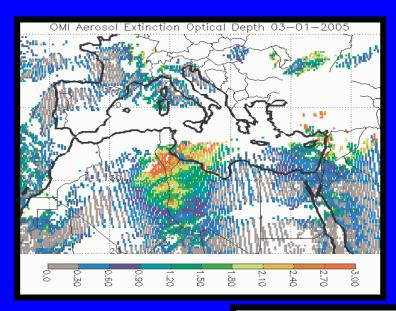
#### Visible Al

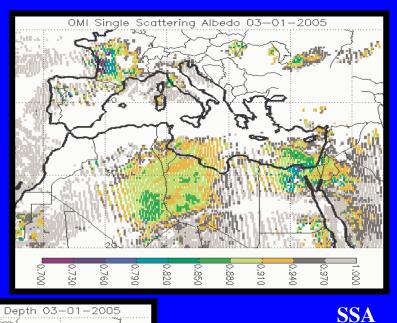




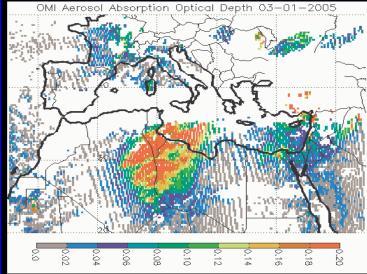
**Absorption Optical Depth** 

#### **Aerosol Extinction and Absorption Optical Depth**





**AOD** 



**Absorption Optical Depth** 

03-01-2005

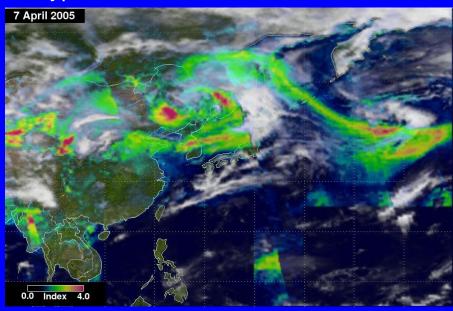
#### Validation issues (1)

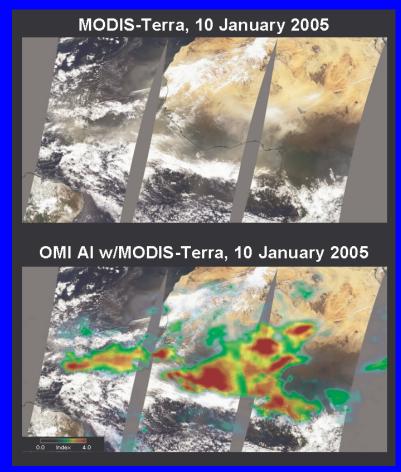
#### Aerosol Index:

- -Because of its qualitative nature can't be validated
- -Observations are needed to understand the AI signal associated with cloud-aerosol interaction
- -Is the AI sensitive to aerosols within clouds, below clouds?

#### Useful measurements:

Airborne lidar, sunphotometer observations CALIPSO profiles ACAM type instruments



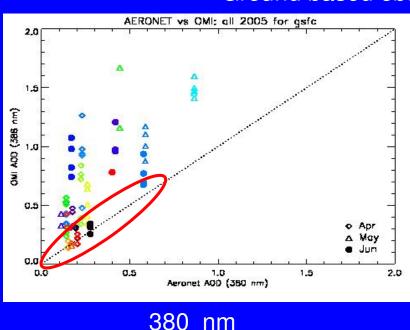


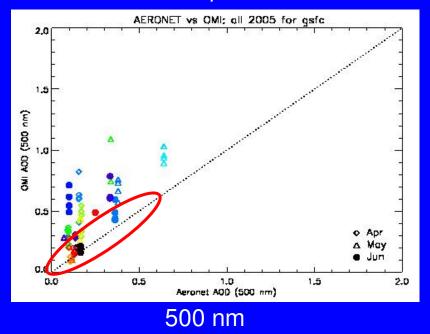
#### Validation Issues (2): Extinction Optical Depth

**OMI-Aeronet Comparison at GSFC site** 

Collocation criteria:

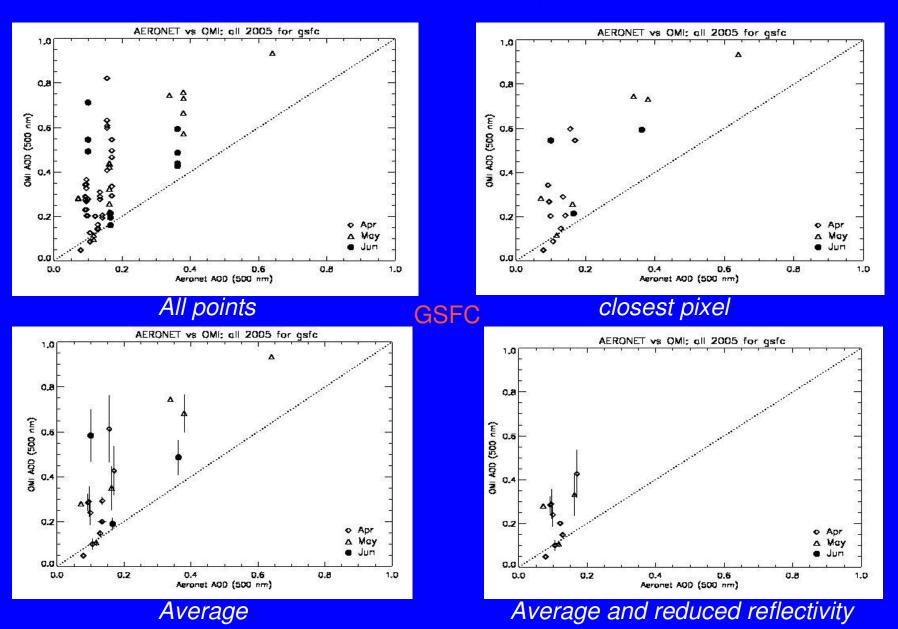
- -OMI Reflectivity less than 10%
- -All points within +/- 0.25°
- -Ground based obs. within 30 min. of overpass



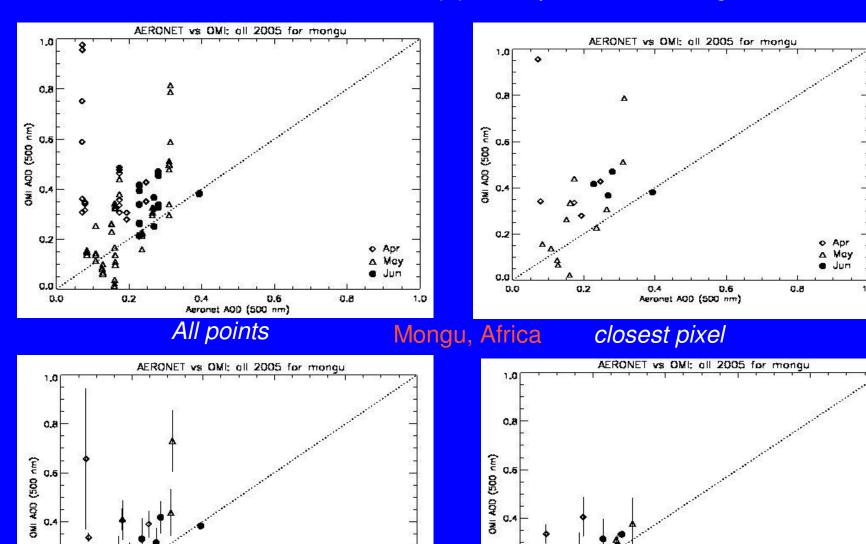


-Reasonable agreement at minimum AOD values shows good calibration, GOOD NEWS -Similar level of agreement at 500 nm shows realistic aerosol models, GOOD NEWS -Severe sub-pixel cloud contamination, NOT SO GOOD NEWS but expected.

### Validation Issues (3): What is the best way to compare satellite-ground based AOD measurements?



#### Validation issues (5): Comparison at Mongu



o Apr Δ May

0.8

1.0

**Average** 

0.4 0.6 Aeronet AOD (500 nm)

0.2

0.0

Average and reduced reflectivity

Aeronet AOD (500 nm)

0.6

o Apr

A May

0.8

#### **Conclusions and additional comments**

Preliminary validation analysis of the aerosol optical depth product shows

- Current calibration of OMI aerosol channels seems adequate
- The large OMI footprint hampers the application of traditional surface-satellite comparisons.

Ground based measurements of near UV aerosol absorption for OMI validation are not available. Ongoing efforts using brewer spectrometer and shadow-band spectro-photometer observations are encouraging.

Observations of the vertical distribution of aerosols and clouds are needed to improve the interpretation of the Aerosol Index in the presence of clouds.

Chemical Transport Models (CTM's) calculations are a very useful tool for the evaluation of OMI aerosol products.

Validation efforts of the entire OMI record will continue making use of currently available observations.

